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FOR SALE AT SHORT'S DRUG STORE.

Bathurst Schools Matter.

FREDERICTON, March 27.—The galleries of the House of Assembly were crowded to their utmost capacity this afternoon and evening during the time the petition in relation to the Bathurst schools was under discussion. Mr. Pitts presented the case of the Protestants in moderate terms, though plain and outspoken in all his comments upon the existing condition of things. After reviewing the administration of the school law up to the advent of the present government he proceeded to point out and to deal with the concessions which the present government were making the Roman Catholics, and contended that in many respects both the spirit and the letter of the act were being violated. He showed how the Sisters of Charity were allowed to receive licenses to teach in the public schools without attendance at the Normal School, which was required of Protestant young men and women. He complained that the holding of the public schools in conventual buildings of the Roman Catholic Church was as the case at Bathurst was objectionable. He said that while the existence of conventual schools had not caused much trouble in Fredericton, St. John, and Moncton, yet in small districts, where perfectly graded separate schools could not be maintained difficulty must arise. The representative from Gloucester would not dispute the fact that a grievance existed at Bathurst. It might be contended that the trustees were responsible for this, but if the government would put its foot down upon these encroachments the difficulty would not last one hour. If the conventual building were done away with and the public school carried on under the non-sectarian principles, no such difficulty could arise as existed at Bathurst. The Protestants had time after time asked the board of education for redress, but no redress had been granted. Though the Protestants were largely in the minority, they paid more than half the school tax, and yet there was only one Protestant teacher employed in the Grammar school at the time they first memorialized the government. At first the trustees had so graded the school that the Protestants were obliged to send their children to the convent to be taught by religious teachers. Then the chief superintendent had made an arrangement by which the Protestants would not be compelled to send their children to the convent schools, whereupon the trustees appointed an inferior teacher in the primary departments qualified only to teach in French districts, and the Protestants had declined to send their children to her. Last year the Protestants had sent a petition to this legislature, but had been unable to get it presented. The Orange Association took the matter into consideration, and sent Mr. Fowler to Bathurst to investigate the facts. Mr. Fowler stated to him (Pitts) that the half had not been told as to the way in which the Protestants were treated in Bathurst. He (Pitts) had also gone to Bathurst, and had seen that the public schools building of the town was not fully occupied, and yet the convent buildings were being used. He found that the furniture from the public school building had been removed to the conventual building, and it was said that a young lady Protestant teacher was told by one of the clergy that her tenure of office depended on whether she would teach the catechism.

Mr. Sivewright—In Bathurst?
Mr. Pitts—No; outside of Bathurst.
Hon. Mr. Blair—In what district?
Mr. Pitts—I will state that later on. These are the facts.
Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Name the district.
Dr. Stockton—You are too previous.
Mr. Pitts—I will give all the allegations before the committee.
Mr. Sivewright—It is not true.
Hon. Mr. Blair—Who was the young lady?
Mr. Pitts—Miss Alexander, and it is said she holds the position now simply because she teaches the Roman Catholic catechism in the school.
Mr. Sivewright—The trustees of that district told me that Miss Alexander voluntarily offered to teach the catechism without solicitation from them.
Mr. Pitts said he had also seen it stated

in the press that in some of the public schools there the Protestant children had to kneel and cross themselves according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church. He did not know that the report was true, but if it had been reported that any Roman Catholic child was being taught the Presbyterian catechism it would have been very quickly investigated.

Mr. Sivewright—State your charge distinctly.
Mr. Pitts—I have no charge to make.
Mr. Sivewright—I have a letter from Mr. Thompson that disproves the statement.

Mr. Pitts—Well, I have another letter which proves it.

Hon. Mr. Blair—From the same man?
Mr. Pitts—Never mind you will find that out when it gets before the committee. Does Mr. Sivewright say that there is no grievance at Bathurst?

Mr. Sivewright—I do not deny the fact, but the maladministration is on the part of the trustees, not of the board of education.

Mr. Pitts said that the petitioners desired that all these regulations made at various times should be rescinded, and that we should go back to the school law as it was when first passed. There was a public demand that this matter should be investigated and he did not believe the inquiry would be a long or a costly one. He denied that he had been guilty of stirring up religious strife. If any strife had been stirred up the leader of the government was responsible.

Mr. Blair took the floor in reply at 5 o'clock and continued until recess at 6 o'clock resuming upon the house being called to order at 8 o'clock and speaking then for an hour and a half longer. Taking up the concessions granted to the Roman Catholics he argued that none of the matters complained of were a violation of either the letter or the spirit of the school act and that only Protestant bigots objected to the Catholics enjoying the privileges referred to. He defended the granting of licenses to Sisters of Charity without attendance at the Normal school, the wearing of their garbs and emblems and the holding of the schools in conventual buildings as not wrong, and said he saw no objection either to the teaching of the catholic catechism in the public schools taught by Catholic teachers after school hours. He denied that there had been any religious instruction given by the Sisters of Charity during school hours. He made a vehement attack upon Rev. Mr. Thompson, Presbyterian minister at Bathurst, declaring that he would not believe his word, and denouncing the present Protestant agitation.

Mr. White followed, and moved that the matter be referred to a committee of the whole House.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 29.—Largely signed petitions for a law requiring temperance instruction in the public schools were presented by Messrs. White, Killam, Robinson, Stockton, Powell and Hill.

Mr. Mott introduced a bill to still further continue the act incorporating the Restigouche boom company.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted further returns to Mr. Sivewright's resolution in re public schools.

Mr. Powell presented petitions in favor of a bill relating to the sittings of the circuit and county courts of Westmorland.

On the order of the day being reached, Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Robinson, moved that the Bathurst school matter be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Dr. Stockton said that in rising to speak upon this question he realized that a great responsibility rested upon him. He regretted that the debate had not been carried on with more judicial gravity, but that the attorney general had delivered a speech, the object of which seemed to be to arouse sectarian strife. His (Stockton's) intention was to discuss the question in a calm, judicial spirit. He regretted also, that the attorney general had been so ungenerous as to attack the private character of a clergyman who had no opportunity to reply. He (Stockton) hoped that, representing Catholics and Protestants alike, he would not give utterance to a single sentence that would wound the susceptibility of any. He felt that a crisis had been reached in the administration of the school law in a certain part of this province. He complained that only part of the information asked for had been brought down by the government, and that only at the last minute, the result of which was that he was not fully informed upon the facts and circumstances of the case. One would have supposed from listening to the speech of the attorney general that the school regulations had not been changed for some years past. The fact was that regulation 10, as it appeared in the manual of 1892, was a new regulation entirely.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I said distinctly that it had been passed since the committee met at Bathurst and made their report.
Dr. Stockton said that that regulation provided that "any school house or school houses owned by the district shall be first occupied to its or their full seating capacity before additional accommodation shall be leased." But to this there had been added a clause: "unless the chief superintendent or the board of education in consideration of the special circumstances in any case shall otherwise order." Was it not a

strange circumstance in the face of that regulation that the government should have claimed in the past that the board of education was powerless except to advise the trustees in this matter?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—No member of the government ever said that.

Dr. Stockton said he was satisfied this regulation had been passed expressly to meet the difficulty at Bathurst.

Hon. Mr. Blair—It was passed immediately or very shortly after we made our report after coming back from Bathurst. Dr. Stockton asked if that was the case how did it come that the government had added the concluding clause to that regulation when it was passing through the printer's hands? For some reason or other the date of that order in council had not been given.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—None of the regulations have any date to them.

Dr. Stockton—I am not complaining about it. I am only showing that the regulation was changed when it was going through the printer's hands.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—There were a good many of them changed.

Dr. Stockton said that he referred to the circumstance to show that while the government had claimed that they had no authority to deal with such a matter, the regulation showed that they had the power. Had this regulation produced any effect? If not there must have been some application made to the board of education to allow matters to stand as they were. If such an application was made, why was it not produced before the house? He thought it was a very serious matter for the board of education to change the system so as to take away pupils from the Provincial Normal school, upon which so much public money had been expended. He did not propose to criticize the government for issuing licenses to members of religious orders. He was not prepared to say that the sisters of charity were not well qualified to teach in the public schools. He was not finding fault with these examinations, and never had done so, but suppose when an examination was being held at Bathurst two or three young ladies there had wished to be examined at the same time the Sisters were being examined, would the right have been granted.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Certainly it would.

Dr. Stockton—Has it ever been granted?

Hon. Mr. Blair—Whenever it has been asked for.

Dr. Stockton—Well, it was refused under the former government. According to the order in council of 24th of June, Fredericton was made the only station for the examination of candidates for school licenses, and it was added that this order was not to interfere with the order of the board of June, 10th, 1884, relative to the examination of religious orders. How then could all be now on a footing of equality?

Hon. Mr. Blair—That regulation is not now in force.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—At the June examination on the North Shore students of all classes were allowed to be examined.

Dr. Stockton said that he did not understand how that could be the case, because up to June last as far as he could see the old regulation had not been repealed. One would have supposed from the speech made by the leader of the government that no agitation existed at Bathurst. He (Stockton) had done all he possibly could during the past two years to remove the difficulty existing there and bring about harmony, and he believed that if the promises made last year had been carried out these difficulties would have been removed. The continuous correspondence between the chief superintendent, both Mr. Crockett and Mr. Inch from October, 1890, down to the present day, showed that a most serious state of affairs existed. He (Dr. Stockton) was not here to say whether the trustees of Bathurst town and village were in the wrong or whether the Protestant minority were in the wrong, but he thought in all fairness an investigation should be held and that all parties interested should have an opportunity to appear and give evidence, upon which evidence the house could act intelligently. The house had not even the evidence upon which the report of the delegates to Bathurst was founded.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—It is on the table.
Dr. Stockton said that the solicitor general had declared that it was too late in the session to hold an inquiry, and that such an inquiry would prove expensive. He (Stockton) thought if the inquiry took

a month it would be well worth the time and expense if this difficulty at Bathurst were thereby settled. It was absurd to contend that there were no difficulties there.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Nobody said there were not.

Dr. Stockton—Then let us know what the nature of the trouble is. You have attempted to leave the impression upon the house that the trouble was caused by the Protestant minority and not by the trustees.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I made no such statement.

Dr. Stockton asked why the public school building at Bathurst was not occupied?

Mr. Sivewright said that it was fully occupied at the present time with the exception of one room, which was too small.

Dr. Stockton—Then that settles that point; but had the proposals made by the chief superintendent in his letter of the 24th of December, 1892, been carried out?

Mr. Sivewright—Yes, by the re-establishment of the grammar school, as recommended.

Dr. Stockton—Yes; but the trustees appointed a teacher who had no grammar school license and whom the board would not recognize, which shows that the trustees of Bathurst town were attempting to run the public school quite irrespective of the wishes of the board of education.

Mr. Sivewright—The grammar school only opened on Monday last.

Mr. Pitts—And nobody attended it.

Dr. Stockton said it was time the difficulty was settled.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Who is better qualified than the board of education to settle it?

Dr. Stockton said the matter had been under the control of the board for two years and yet they had accomplished nothing. The attorney general was attempting to laugh this question down. He might stifle the enquiry here, but it would not be stifled in the country.

Mr. Sivewright—Who is at fault?

Dr. Stockton—The fault is with the trustees.

Mr. Sivewright—You are right.

Dr. Stockton said it was the duty of the board of education to see that the trustees carried out the law.

Hon. Mr. White—You can make that recommendation before the committee of the whole.

Dr. Stockton—I shall make no recommendation until I get all the facts. This difficulty would not have arisen to its present magnitude if the leader of the government had had backbone enough to see that the school law was carried out.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied to Dr. Stockton, and Dr. Alward followed and moved as an amendment to the amendment that the committee be authorized and empowered to examine witnesses under oath, to call for persons and papers, and to report the evidence to this house.

The debate was continued after recess by Messrs. Emmeron, Howe, Flewelling, Labilloy, Powell, Mitchell, Killam, Gogain, Pitts, Sivewright, O'Brien, (Charlotte), Shaw, Hill and Mott.

Dr. Alward's amendment was then put and lost on the following division:
Yeas—Stockton, Powell, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Howe, Pinder, Allen, Perley; 9.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmeron, White, Tweedie, Labilloy, Connell, Gogain, Lewis, Pitts, Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Killam, Sivewright, Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, (Westmorland), Dibblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill; 28.

Hon. Mr. White's amendment was then carried on the reverse vote, except that Powell voted for the amendment and Pitts against it.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved that the house do to-day (Thursday) resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the resolution.—Carried. The house adjourned at 2.15 this morning.

FREDERICTON, March 30.—This afternoon, Hon. Mr. Tweedie rose to a question of privilege. The St. John Sun had represented

him this morning as having called the petitioners in the school matter "political assassins." He wished most emphatically to state that he had made no such reference, but had applied the term to those who had disseminated the circulars in York and Queens. Hon. members had to take the responsibility for their utterances, and should not be misrepresented. If reporters were allowed a seat on the floors of the house they should not be allowed to misreport its members.

Dr. Alward said he accepted the hon. member's statement, though he had certainly understood him to make the reference complained of.

Dr. Stockton's motion reelectoral law was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill respecting departmental reports, and Mr. Ferris a bill to revive and continue several acts relating to the Central railway company.

Mr. Smith (Westmorland) presented a petition in favor of temperance instruction in the public schools.

Upon the order of the day being reached the house going into committee of the whole re the public school petitions, on motion of Hon. Mr. Blair the clerk proceeded to read the returns brought down in reference to Mr. Sivewright's resolution.

At six o'clock the clerk had not finished reading the returns.

Further consideration of the question was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The house adjourned till Monday next.

The Red River.

The red river of life is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs Burdock Blood Bitters to perfectly purify it and remove all its disorders from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Kingston.

APRIL 4th.—The roads in and around Kingston are bare, and, as the ice has become unsafe for travelling, waggons are again in use.

On Saturday the adjoining farms of John and Robert Glendenning, lately deceased, together with the stock and household effects were sold by public auction. Wm. Forster of Galloway, purchased the land property.

J. Wright Walker, with his wife and child, left on Monday for Minneapolis, where they intend to make their home.

Mrs. J. Pattan left on Thursday last, for her home, Truro.

A. Gifford, has returned from New Hampshire, where he has been working for over a year.

Cause and Effect.

Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Acadville.

MARCH 25th.—We have been enjoying pleasant spring-like weather, and hope storms and cold are a thing of the past. Snow is leaving slowly.

Mr. J. Mooney arrived home from the State of Maine a few days ago.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McPherson on the arrival of a little daughter.

We hear Mr. R. Morton of Kent Junction, intends moving to Acadville to reside. A few other families intend settling near the station.

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IF YOU ARE RUN DOWN TRY

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FOR CHRONIC COUGH IT IS ALMOST SPECIFIC.

In all Pulmonary Diseases with emaciation, as well as with spitting of blood, the effects of this remedy are very marked.

50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
BE SURE YOU GET THE "D. & L."

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Mr. G. H. Perry is to leave us soon for Harcourt, his new home.

Miss Bastian of Rogersville, was visiting Mrs. Ruston last week.

The lumbermen are about done for this spring.

There is talk of a wedding in the near future. One of the interested parties has not yet arrived home yet from the States.

There is all signs of an early spring. Sometimes all signs fail.

PETE.

A Friend in Need.

A Friend in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil at hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, etc.

Bad Luck.

"It is curious how luck will run," said H. R. Davies yesterday. "This morning I went down to the Merchants Exchange on some business and, as I was going up the steps I picked up as pretty a diamond ring as it has ever been my fortune to run across. It was a beauty; weighed two carats at least. I put it on my finger and it fitted me as if it belonged there. I took it off to examine it again, and just at that moment—" The owner came along and said one of the party. "No, I woke up."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes phlegm or matter, which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases she is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Three Size Bottles,
25c., 50c., \$1.00

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NOTICE!

The letters of administration cum testamentary annex of the estate of John Joseph Thompson, deceased, late of Bass River, Kent County, granted to the widow of the deceased by the Probate Court of Kent County aforesaid on the second day of March, A. D. 1892, were cancelled by the said Court of the seventeenth day of November last, and the will was set aside and declared void. There is not at present any person authorized to act as administrator of the estate. It will be in the interests of all persons having monies, securities, goods, chattels or other property of said estate in their possession to see that the property is paid or delivered to the administrator to be appointed by the Court and to no other persons or persons. An application for appointment of an administrator is now pending. Dated the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1893.

A. P. BARNHILL,
Solicitor for next of kin.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL COMMITTEE, RICHIBUCTO, has the pleasure to announce the engagement, under its auspices, of the world-famed

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
ORIGINAL COMPANY.
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CHARLES MUMFORD, Manager,
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THIS IS THE COMPANY that devoted over \$150,000 of its earnings to the building of Fisk University, that made two wonderfully successful tours abroad, the guests of Kings and Queens and Prime Ministers, and that sung by special invitation for Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison.

"I never so enjoyed music,"
Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon,
"Their songs open the fountain of tears,"
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.
"They have no competitors and can have no successors."
Detroit Free Press.
"They are simply unapproachable,"
Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

THURSDAY, April 20th,

Plan of seats can be seen at R. Phinney's shop.
TICKETS, 50 cents, for sale at same place.
Door open at 7, performance at 7.30 p.m.
Secure your tickets beforehand.

DELICATE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
IMPERISHABLE
FLORIDA WATER
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STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPEPSIA,
with
Complete Nervous Prostration,
Cured by Using
HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.
A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Wm. Thompson of Musquash, N. B., says: "For 2 years past my wife has suffered with Acute Dyspepsia accompanied with complete nervous prostration and a smothering sensation about the heart which frequently produced an attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant feeling of dread. She suffered with intense pain in the stomach after eating, which was usually followed by the smothering sensation about the heart and fainting spells. She tried a great many remedies and was treated by the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so discouraged that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when our pastor suggested that she try HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS, which had produced remarkable cures in several cases he knew of. We did so and she obtained immediate relief from the distress after taking the second dose, and has continued to improve ever since until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear of suffering. I cannot speak too highly of these valuable medicines which have restored my wife to health and strength and saved much suffering and expense."
Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Musquash, N. B., says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Thompson's case, and am greatly pleased that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."
Sold by all druggists and general dealers.
TONIC 50 cts., PILLS 25 cts.
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